

**FORT WAYNE JOINS CONCORDIA COLLEGE
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION**

PUBLIC LIBRARY
FORT WAYNE & ALLEN CO., IND.

[REDACTED]

GEN

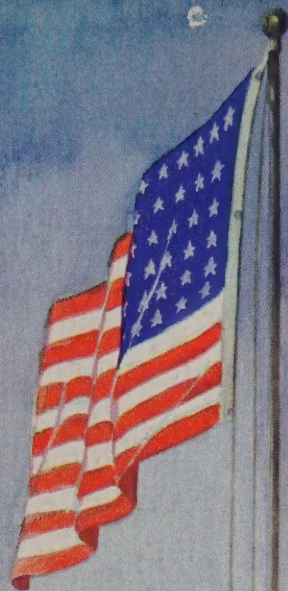
ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01716 1453

Gc 977.202 F77cond

Fort Wayne joins Concordia
College centennial
celebration



0.977274

7 for 1839

FORT WAYNE

1939

AINS CONCORDIA COLLEGE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Ec
370.977274
F77 for
cop.1

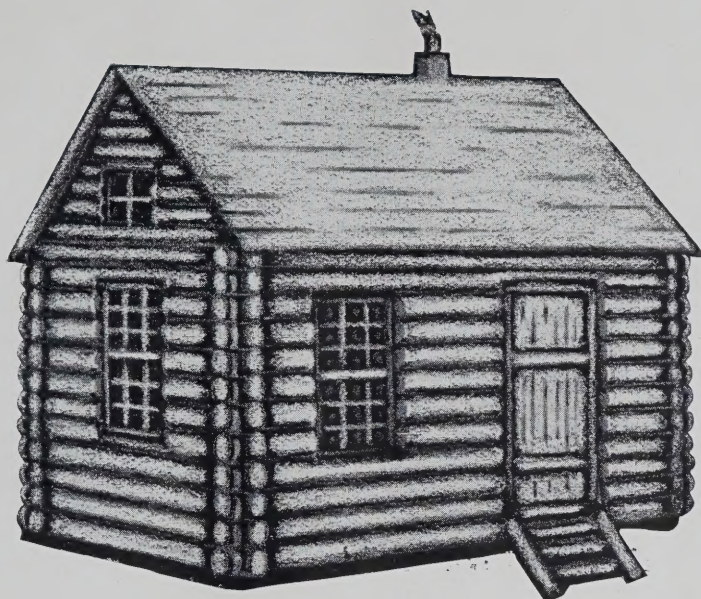
PUBLIC LIBRARY
FORT WAYNE & ALLEN CO., IND.

M. L.

INDIANA COLLECTION

Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
PO Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270

Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
PO Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270



FORT WAYNE JOINS
CONCORDIA COLLEGE CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION



SOUVENIR BOOKLET . . . JUNE, 1939

Dedicated to
CONCORDIA COLLEGE
by the
CITY OF FORT WAYNE
in co-operation with
Fort Wayne's Business
Institutions

Editorial Contents
by
CARL J. SUEDHOFF



A Great Educator once said, "It is impossible to get golden conduct out of leaden motives." The "golden" values which constitute Fort Wayne's true wealth and strength—dependability, thrift, devotion, brotherhood—are inspired and sustained by the spiritual motives of its citizens. No community, no individual, rises higher than its ideals.

In the expanding life of our city those real values which constitute her strength and make her prosperity enduring have been the ideals inspired by churches and schools. In the inspiration of such ideals throughout Fort Wayne's history, Concordia College has played a useful part. She has contributed influences that have helped to fashion the soul of the people. Not only has she furnished mental training and academic culture but more important are the values of discipline, reverence, faith, and religious devotion which she, together with all other churches and religious institutions, hold paramount—values which are the essential ingredients of good citizenship.

Now, as Concordia College celebrates her One Hundredth Anniversary, we, the citizens of Fort Wayne, rejoice with her, and express our thanks to her for a century of service rendered to the spiritual quality of the community. To her we give our cordial congratulations and bespeak for her an ever growing attainment of service to our great community as she begins her Second Century.

BREVITIES IN THE ANNALS OF FORT WAYNE

The story of the beginning of the city of Fort Wayne is the record of the "Most famous portage" in America. Thus, by nature, the present site of Fort Wayne is a natural location for a city.

Geological Formation When the last great icecap receded it left the end of what is now Lake Erie just 150 odd miles east of our city. This old shore line is known as "The Ridge." During the tempestuous ages that followed the recession of the last great icecap, many, many changes have taken place. At the outset the flow of the great lakes was normally through the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico.

The egression from our immediate district was through the Wabash river until a geological happening in the east changed the flow of the Great Lake drainage system through the Saint Lawrence river to the Atlantic Ocean. This left a moraine to the south and west of Fort Wayne which changed the course of the Maumee river to the east following the receding shores of the lake. This moraine formed the natural water-shed between the Maumee and the Wabash drainage systems. This, then, was the moraine over which the most important portage was made.

According to historians this portage was of importance to the Indian, and possibly to the Moundbuilder before him. It was over this route that the early savages traveled.

The Key to the Great Northwest! "Glorious gate through which all the good words of their chiefs had to pass from the north to the south, and from the east to the west" was the phrase given by the Indians to describe this territory.

In the struggle between barbarism and civilization, at a later period in the history of events, this community became at once the pivotal point upon which the most important relations of the country turned. Not only for the advancing civilization but also against the barbaric host with which it had to contend—this vast area became known as the key to the great northwest.

Ke-ki-on-ga Snuggled upon the banks of the St. Joseph and St. Marys rivers which join to form the Maumee stood

the defiant Miami village called Kekionga.

Tucked away in the fork of these three rivers the Miami Indian Confederacy remained undisturbed until the French arrived at a later period.

Early Disputes Supremacy in the new world began as early as 1689, when the first of the three wars was fought between the French and English. King William's, Queen Anne's and King George's wars were fought for this supremacy, however, no ultimatum had been reached.

The French, in 1682, were found in possession, with a fort at the west end of Superior street, on the south bank of the St. Marys river.

In 1722 another bulwark of French supremacy was added to the above structure, thus making it stronger than ever. It was stated of this fort: "It is said to have been one of the finest in the upper country."

We find, in 1750, the French moving to higher ground with a fort being built on the east bank of the St. Joseph river, at the end of the present site of Delaware avenue.

Finally in 1760 the English captured the French forts in this area. At this time the Treaty of Paris was formed which ceded all the land east of the Mississippi river, with the exception of New Orleans, to the English and all the land west of the "Great Water" to Spain.

The English reigned until 1763 when commandant, Ensign Holmes, also a physician, was called to attend a sick squaw; on the way he was ambushed and slain. The fort soon fell and the garrison was made prisoners of war.

First Native White Born On February 25, 1777, General Hyacinth Lasselle, son of Colonel James Lasselle, of Montreal, Canada, voiced his first wail in this settlement. His father was an Indian agent for the tribes of this vicinity. His parents moved to this site in the fall of 1776, the same year as the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Chaos Reigns Beginning at this time and continuing for a period of thirty years, the spot was the scene of continuous strife, turmoil and bloodshed. Even after the revolutionary war, it was still held by the savages, now with the aid of the English. Spirits

or "Fire-Water" so branded by the Indian, played an important part in these events.

"Mad Anthony" Wayne During this so-called reign of terror, Pres. George Washington dispatched three armies to the west to establish here, what he said, would be, "an important post for the Union."

Two of the armies were defeated but the third under Wayne was not to meet such disaster, because of knowledge of Indian warfare.

Man of the Hour General Anthony Wayne was chosen by President Washington in June, 1792, to take command of the American army. Forty-seven winters had been witnessed by this soldier, who had fought with Washington at Brandywine and Germantown. To say the least, he was made of the materials that embody heroes.

"Teddy" Roosevelt said of him, "He felt keenly that delight in the actual shock of battle which the most famous fighting generals have possessed."

June, 1792, was the date that Wayne took command of his "boys and miscreants." In October, 1793, after an intensive year of drill, and fire as you run, his army of 2,600 men, 36 guides and spies with the backing of 360 mounted Kentucky volunteers were ready to take the field and clear this section of the country from the influence of the French, English and savages.

Forts Rebuilt Fort Recovery and Fort Defiance were the first forts to be outfitted and garrisoned.

Theodore Roosevelt's account of the battle of Fallen Timbers gives a brilliant idea of the event: "As the long roll of the drums was heard, those infantrymen dashed forward with blood-curdling yells, pitchforked the enemy from behind entangled logs, shot them down as they fled, and leaping from log to log in relentless pursuit, loaded and fired again and again until they had chased the panic-stricken host for two miles from their original line of battle."

Wayne's report was as follows: "This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full possession of the field."

"The Wind" As the Indians and stragglers passed what is now our city the Indians referred to Wayne, as "the Wind." "He was exactly like a hurricane which drives and tears everything before it" were the words of numerous savages as to the encounter at Fallen Timbers.

"Chief who Never Sleeps" In a council of War, Little Turtle referred to Wayne as "the chief who never sleeps" for many were the times that the Indians tried a surprise attack only to be surprised themselves. Because of this speech Little Turtle was accused of cowardice, however, this accusation was recanted at the end of the fight. From that time forth the council of Little Turtle was headed.

Fort Wayne Named At 7:00 a. m. on October 22, 1794, five companies under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John Francis Hamtramck took possession of the fort which had been erected after the fall of Fallen Timbers. After firing 15 rounds of cannon, Col. Hamtramck gave the fort the name of Fort Wayne, in honor of the commander-in-chief of the Legion of the Republic, General Anthony Wayne. Here, then, was the starting point of a new era in civilization in the great northwest.

Me-che-cun-na-quah Or Little Turtle, as his white brothers knew him was an important figure in the settlement of this territory. A house and servants on the Eel river was the reward given him by the government. A much prized sword was placed with his remains, a personal gift from President Washington, which by the way, may be seen at the Historical Museum along with other accoutrements of war.

Redskin Removed Begging, stealing and an occasional scalping, was the straw that broke the camel's back, for with these continual outbursts the inhabitants of Fort Wayne became so indignant that it was decreed that the savages should be sent west.

In the summer of 1846, the Miamis bid a sad farewell to their Kekionga, were loaded on canal boats and shipped away to unfamiliar lands where the government was supposed to care for their needs.

Not satisfied with this inadequate care, the Redskin began to straggle back to take up their living where it was supposed to have stopped. Not many, but a few did finally reach the city to take up the habits of the white man and to inter-breed.

Wabash Erie Canal In 1832 it was decided by the city council that the canal should be constructed so that it would make the connecting link of waterway, providing for the settlers a northern gateway into the Old Northwest, rendering the prairies

of Northern Indiana and Illinois more accessible.

Lewis Cass, on July 4, 1843, delivered the main address for the formal opening of the canal.

This great immigrant route, which made possible a water route to the Atlantic Seaboard, proved a great boon to the Northern Indiana outposts.

Fort Wayne was given first impetus by the canal and assumed a commercial importance they had not known before. Mills, warehouses and grain elevators were erected, for the farmers used the city as a grain and produce center.

"Toe De Line" This familiar old expression had its origin at this time. In the hey-day of the canal many passenger boats or "packets" owned and operated by private concerns were a common site. These low, flat cumbersome boats were pulled either by mules or horses who trotted on the tow-path. Thus the old adage, "toe de line", meant stick to the point or the path. Leisure was theirs to have and to hold for the speed of the packets was but eight miles per hour.

Railroads Enter With the rapid extension of the railroads between 1850 and 1860 we find Indiana being transformed into a modern industrial community with which we are familiar today. It has been said, "The shrill railroad whistle was the knell of the canal, emptying its waters, shriveling its banks, and giving back its well-trodden towpath to the briars and brambles."

Today the old beds can be seen overgrown with grass, weeds and brush, picturesque and melancholy reminders of another day and generation.

The bed of the canal from Fort Wayne to New Haven is now used as the road-bed for the Nickel Plate railroad. This too, would indeed be a fine site for a modern highway, in memory of the good old days or a tribute to "Mad" Anthony, namely a memorial.

Panic of 1837 Depressions are an inherent evil. The one from 1837-1843 was quite a catastrophe, for, of it is said, "It was wide spread and all prevailing. It affected all classes, but the greatest sufferers, next to the day laborers, were the farmers." Oats sold for six cents a bushel, chickens half a dollar a dozen, and eggs three cents a dozen.

"Day laborers were the severest sufferers, for wages declined more than the prices of the articles which they needed—to keep the wolf from the door."

Original Plat The original plat of the city was made in August, 1822, and may be found in the Recorder's office of Randolph County at Winchester, Indiana.

The present Public Square was laid out from the original surveyed plat recorded August 16, 1833.

Charter The community grew and grew until 1829, when it was incorporated as a town and in 1840 received its charter as a city.

Saturday Evening Post says of Fort Wayne From 1820 "Fort Wayne, Indiana, prior to 1920 was an average small city; a division point on the Pennsylvania's main line and, a plant of the General Electric Company its mainstay. In 1920 the city went after a new plant of the International Harvester Company and won it in fairly warm competition with twenty-eight other cities. The greater Fort Wayne Development Corporation was formed primarily to build homes for the Harvester Company's employees; but private enterprise took care of this, it was found, and the body turned its energies to attracting other industries. Fort Wayne began by making an industrial survey to determine just what the town had lacked and could support, questions for which no dependable answers existed. Sixty business men neglected their own businesses for thirty days to make the audit. The resultant esprit de corps has changed the whole character of Fort Wayne; it is apparent even to the passerby from the windows of the Broadway Limited."

Fort Wayne Flag The Fort Wayne flag (Blue and White), adopted and displayed during the centennial celebration of 1916, was designed by Guy Drewett of Fort Wayne. The White stripes suggest the three rivers, and the stars denote Fort Wayne's importance as, "Indiana's Second City."

Patriotic In the various wars; Mexican, Civil, and World War, this community gave its whole and undivided support. Four regiments from this area participated in the late war. Patriotism and love for the democracy could not have been shown in a better spirit than was shown at the times when our government called for volunteers. Literally thousands swamped the offices of the local governmental bureau to do their part for this Republic Democracy of ours.

CONCORDIA SURPASSES DREAMS OF FOUNDERS

"Tell the boys of Children's Village that they must follow truth, justice, and humanity, if they wish to become useful and honorable men."

How Started Concordia College was founded in the year 1839 by a small band of Lutheran immigrants in Perry County, Missouri. These men and their families had left Saxony, their native land, because the state, in a thousand and one ways, interfered with their desire to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

Having found to their sorrow that a state church must by its very nature become an instrument of oppression, these individuals came to a land where state and church are absolutely divorced.

Many of these Lutherans were quite well to do, and it was not an easy matter for them to leave their native land and all they held dear; but, when finally, it became clear that they could not hope to be allowed to form independent congregations, they resolved to break these earthly ties and emigrate to a land where they could worship God untrammelled and unharnessed.

At the outset, they seriously considered Australia as a possible future home; but after long and prayerful deliberation they concluded that America with its free institutions offered them the best guarantee that they and their children would never again have to submit to indignities and persecution for conscience sake.

Leave Old World Approximately 750 Lutherans formed an immigration society, chartered five ships bound for New Orleans, and in the fall of 1838 sailed from the port of Bremen. One of the vessels was lost at sea, but the others arrived in the early part of January of the following year at New Orleans, from whence they continued up the Mississippi

to St. Louis. A considerable number of the immigrants decided to remain in St. Louis, but the majority moved on to Perry County, where the society had purchased a tract of 4,450 acres of land.

Looking Into Future

These people had not come to America for sordid and material reasons, and even amid the hardships of pioneer life, they did not for a moment forget the reason for which they had left their homes across the sea. Before even the most primitive wants, food and shelter had been adequately provided for, the colonists took measures that their own spiritual welfare and that of their children should be insured against all eventualities of life and death.

In fact, their vision went far beyond their own immediate and prospective spiritual needs; they proposed to offer their spiritual help to all such in America as desired to remain Lutherans and to have staunch and orthodox Lutheran preachers.

College Founded

With this in view, they founded a college to train young men for the ministry of the gospel,

and for the teaching profession. How intensely serious they were in this, their desire, may be seen from the fact that within less than six months after reaching Missouri they were able to announce to a St. Louis newspaper that a new institution of higher learning would be ready to receive students in the fall of that year.

As to the course of study, an advertisement in a St. Louis paper stated: "It will include all those branches of learning which are necessary for a truly Christian and scholarly education, namely, Religion, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, physics, natural history, German, English, French, history, geography, mathematics, phi-



losophy, theology, art, music and drawing.

"After completing the entire course in the above mentioned subjects, the students will be ready to enter upon studies of university rank."

Origin in Log Cabin Not many colleges have had a more unpromising beginning.

Its first building was a little log cabin constructed by the unskilled hands of the members of the faculty themselves. But in the eyes of these earning men, that college was a precious thing, and what it lacked in material resources it made up in the spiritual and intellectual equipment of its founders.

First College Co-Educational When the doors of the rough-hewn cabin, measuring 16 by 21 feet, were thrown open for the first time on December 9, 1839, the new settlers thrilled with the realization of a highly cherished ideal—to offer their boys and girls the advantages of a thorough education.

First Instructors Theodore J. Brohm, Johann Friedrich Buenger and Ottomar Fuerbringer, all graduates of the University of Leipzig were the first teachers, and deserve our admiration.

Dr. C. F. W. Walther, operating from his position in St. Louis, must be reckoned as one of the founders who contributed much support although he was not on the immediate scene.

Under the guidance of God, this acorn planted in the wilds of Perry County has grown into a mighty oak; the little log college has

become a great educational system which now annually sends hundreds of young ministers into the field.

The enrollment at the beginning of the first year consisted of five students, but the number mounted to ten, seven boys and three girls, before the end of the year.

Institution At Outset Was Private The college had been founded and the work carried on originally as a private undertaking.

But when in 1847 the synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states was organized, it was deemed advisable that all institutions for the training of future ministers and teachers should be placed under the direct supervision of this general body.

Accordingly, when synod met again the following year, overtures were made to the congregations in Perry County to turn over the college to the synod and to transfer both the seminary and the preparatory classes to St. Louis where, it was hoped, it would serve a larger clientele.

Under Control of Synod It was not an easy matter for the colonists to give up the college, which in the ten years of its existence had become an integral part of their lives. Finally, however, they consented; but they insisted that in the document the first clause should provide that the institution should forever serve the Lutheran Church and prepare none but Lutheran ministers and teachers.



FIRST COLLEGE BUILDING IN FORT WAYNE

St. Louis Structure Not Completed The congregation in St. Louis had donated a campus of two acres near the outskirts of the city and two thousand dollars for the new building. But when in December, 1849, Rector Goenner and his nine students arrived, they found the building only partially completed, and they had to shift as best they could. In fact, the final dedication of the building—it was later known as the south wing—had to be postponed until June 11, 1850. By this time the college had an enrollment of 16 students.

College Named It was here in St. Louis that the institution received the name under which it has endeared itself to the thousands of students, namely, Concordia College. Amid these new surroundings, the college began to expand and forge ahead at once. The increase in the number of students made it necessary to add to the ever growing college.

St. Louis Home for 12 Years The twelve years at St. Louis record a wonderful growth right from the start. The enrollment leaped to a higher figure and continued to rise steadily. Many who desired a general education, such as William Ewing, in later years the well-known Mayor of St. Louis, were attracted to the college. To meet the demands for additional space, three additional buildings were voted by the general synod and constructed in 1850, 1852, and 1858.

Moved to Fort Wayne In 1861 In accordance with a synodical resolution, Concordia College made its third and longest journey when it was moved to Fort Wayne in 1861.

Fort Wayne Lutheran Male Academy Moves to St. Louis The Lutherans of America, because of Fort Wayne's growth in power in the affairs of the church, selected the Indiana town as the seat of an important theological institution known as the Fort Wayne Lutheran Male Academy. Rev. W. Loehe of Bavaria, a churchman of means, gave of his influence to the choice of the Fort Wayne site.

In August, eleven students from Germany, under the care of Carl August Roebbelen, a theological graduate, reached Fort Wayne. Rev. Dr. William Sihler, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, gave the school much attention, with Prof. Roebbelen as his assistant.

The first regular professor in charge was

Rev. Adolph Wolter. His successors include Prof. Adolph Biewand and Prof. August Craemer. The first building, which stood on the present Concordia site, consisted of four rooms. This practical seminary which had been founded here in 1846, was moved into the old college building at St. Louis, when Concordia College made its entrance.

Campus Dates Back to 1849 When the student body of 78 came to this site, with all their belongings, the campus consisted of 15 acres, which the congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran Church had purchased from Colonel Marshall S. Wines in 1849, and had given it to the practical seminary, then in operation.

This spot was beyond the confines of the city, and was the beautiful country estate of Colonel Wines, called: "Woodland."

College Had Own Truck Garden The college farm embracing approximately 100 acres and located south of the city in the southeast corner of Anthony boulevard and Pontiac street, proved to be of great assistance in supplying produce for the kitchen and wood for fuel.

Present Campus 25 Acres Since 1861 material advances have increased the campus to its present size of 25 acres. New buildings were erected as necessity demanded them. A spacious gymnasium was built by popular subscription in 1907, and was remodeled in 1926 to serve as a large auditorium as well. Various projects, supported by local individuals, have greatly beautified the grounds.

The total number of graduates since 1861 is well in the thousands. The majority of these are serving in the ministry. Alumni are located in 41 states of the Union, the District of Columbia, and in nine foreign countries.

Dreams Surpassed The rest of the tale is part of the local history of our city. Upheld by the favor of the citizens of Fort Wayne, and fostered, in particular, by the loving care of the Lutheran congregation, it has grown beyond the wildest dreams of its founders.

One sometimes wonders what they would say if they could see it as it stands here today with its roomy and airy classrooms, its beautiful new dormitories, its well-equipped mess hall and kitchen, the hospital, gymnasium, well planned, and neat park and playgrounds, its central heating plant, bakery, offices, and

its 15 residences for the professors and their families.

If they could see it all and compare it with their own primitive and feeble beginnings, they might have their misgivings, and shake their heads at such evidences of sybaritic luxury. They might even have their doubts whether these strong, self-reliant men, willing to undergo the hardships which a Lutheran minister's life often entails, can be reared amid such surroundings.

Yet, if they could watch the three hundred strong boys at their work, their military drill, excelling in sports, doing studious labor, and behold their athletic abilities; and if then later on they could observe them carrying the gospel of peace to the uttermost ends of the earth, they would have to revise their first opinion and conclude with us that their mantle has not fallen upon unworthy and unfaithful shoulders.

Thus, upon completion of this span of 100 years of Grace, we may come to the conclusion that the growth of the school has been substantial and continuous, until, today, it stands pre-eminent among the Lutheran educational institutions in America.

Other Colleges Founded New colleges of the Concordia type were founded as the need arose. The colleges and the

dates of their founding and location are: Concordia College, Conover, N. C., 1877; Concordia College, Milwaukee, 1881; Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville (formerly at Hawthorne), N. Y., 1881; St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., 1883; Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., 1893; Concordia College, Portland, Ore., 1905; Concordia College, Edmonton, Alta, Can., 1921; Concordia College, Austin, Tex., 1926.

In South America are located Concordia College, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 1903; Colegio Concordia, Crespo, Argentina, 1926.

Seminaries at Home The seminaries in the United States are the Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, 1839, founded at the same time as the Concordia College here; Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., 1846; Concordia Teachers' College, River Forest, Ill., 1857; Concordia Teachers' College, Seward, Neb., 1894.

Seminaries Abroad The foreign seminaries are Concordia Theological Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 1907; Berlin-Zehlendorf, Germany, 1921; Nagercoil, India, 1924; Hankow, China, 1922, and Lutheran Theological Seminary, Adelaide, Australia, 1891.



PROFESSORS' RESIDENCES ON CAMPUS, 1863

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OFFICERS



HERMAN E. RODENBECK
Chairman



H. C. DANNENFELSER
Asst. Chairman

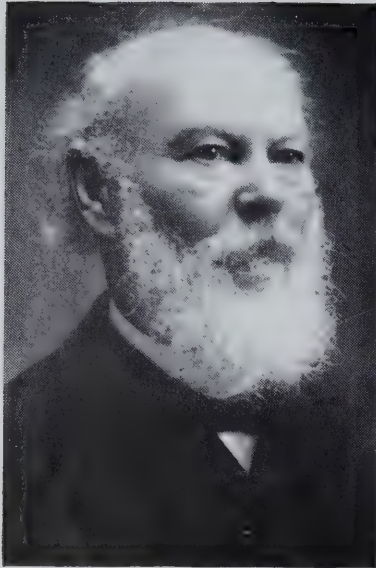


ARTHUR LENZ
Secretary



OSCAR BENDER
Treasurer

EIGHT PRESIDENTS SERVED



C. J. OTTO HANSER



JOHN FREDERICK ZUCKER



G. ALEXANDER SAXER

G. Alexander Saxer	(1858-1872)
C. J. Otto Hanser	(1872-1879)
John Frederick Zucker	(1879-1881)
Rudolf A. Bischoff	(1881-1886)
Andrew Baepfer	(1888-1894)
M. Joseph Schmidt	(1894-1903)
Martin Luecke	(1903-1926)
William C. Burhop	(1926-1937)
Ottomar Krueger	(1937-)

As we pause for a moment to think of the presidents who have served the college and church so well, we are reminded of the words of a great leader: "I am here; I must do the best I can, and bear the responsibility of taking the course which I feel I ought to take."

Since these are the men who have molded the pattern by which the students are governed it is only fitting that we dedicate a paragraph to each and every one.

G. Alexander Saxer, 1858-1872 The Rev. G. Alexander Saxer was president of Concordia College when the transfer was made from St. Louis to Fort Wayne. He and his two colleagues of the teaching staff, Rector George Schick and Professor Rudolph Lange, and the 78 students of 1861 were brought to Fort Wayne from St. Louis by train. The Rev. Mr. Saxer served as president for fourteen years.

C. J. Otto Hanser, 1872-1879

The Rev. C. J. Otto Hanser, who was released from his position as pastor at Boston, Mass., was selected to lead the school. After seven years of service in this capacity, he accepted a call to the Old Trinity Lutheran Congregation in St. Louis, where he remained until 1906. It is said that a marked increase in enrollment, the establishment of the natural history museum, and a well-equipped physical laboratory were his outstanding contributions to the college, besides filling the office of president.

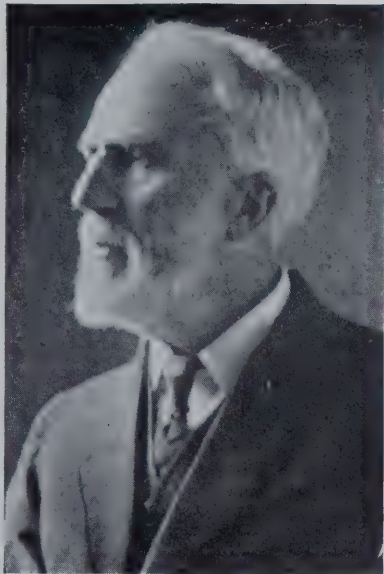
John Frederick Zucker, 1879-1881

The Rev. John Frederick Zucker, then pastor of a Lutheran congregation in Brooklyn, was appointed to succeed President Hanser. Prior to his Brooklyn charge, he had been engaged in missionary work in India for six years, on behalf of the Leipzig Mission Society. After three years of service as president of Concordia, he accepted a position on the faculty as professor of ancient languages, which he occupied until 1921, when he was appointed librarian.

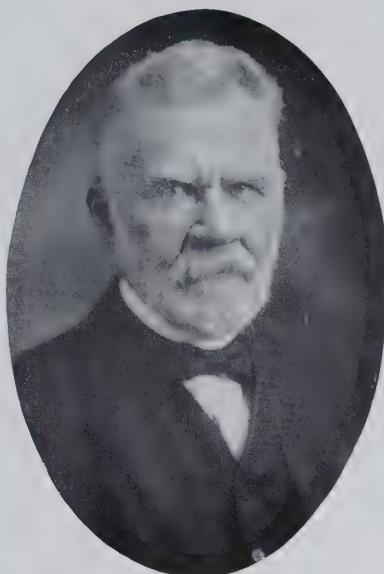
Rudolf A. Bischoff, 1881-1886

Professor Rudolf A. Bischoff, who had been added to the faculty in 1872, was then promoted to the position of president. After five years he accepted the pastor-

LOCAL CONCORDIA COLLEGE



ANDREW BAEPLER



M. JOSEPH SCHMIDT



RUDOLF A. BISCHOFF

age at the Bingen Lutheran Church near Fort Wayne in 1886, but again, was called as professor at Concordia in 1889, and continued in this capacity until 1904.

Without Director

It is indeed an honor to be called to the presidency of any institution, especially Concordia College, because of the very nature of the work. Knowledge and character permeate the lives of the heads of this wonderful institution of higher learning.

"Many are called but few are chosen" may be the phrase used at that time; when Concordia was without a president for two years. During that time various members of the faculty filled this capacity.

Andrew Baepler, 1888-1894

Prof. Andrew Baepler, president of St. Paul's College, a sister institution at Concordia, Mo., was installed as the new president in 1888. Six years later he accepted a call to a Lutheran congregation at Little Rock, Ark., but was soon called back to St. Paul's College as professor of English, serving from 1899-1925.

Martin Joseph Schmidt, 1894-1903

The Rev. Martin Joseph Schmidt, president of the Michigan District of the Missouri Synod and located at Dallas, Mich., suc-

ceeded president Baepler in 1894. In 1903, however, he sought release from his presidential duties, and continued on the faculty as professor of history until 1917.

Martin Luecke, 1903-1926

The Rev. Martin Luecke, of Springfield, Ill., was then chosen president, and occupied this position until the time of his death in 1926. President Luecke was instrumental in bringing to the campus the R. O. T. C., the only one of its kind in such an institution.

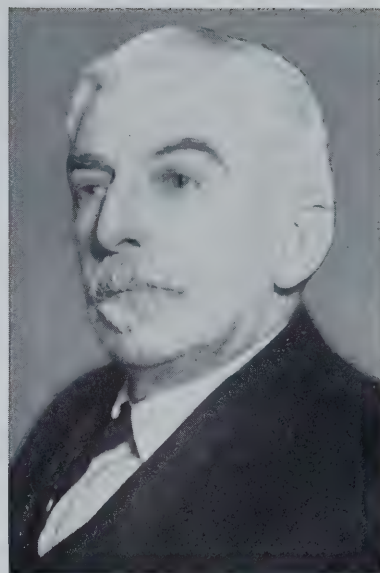
William C. Burhop, 1926-1937

Professor Burhop, who had joined the faculty as head of the English department in 1917, was promoted to the position of presidency in 1926. The able leadership of president Burhop during the depression was one which will be added to the annals of history.

His administration will long be remembered for the addition of the high school in 1935. Luther Day, which has become a fixed institution of far reaching significance, is one, that is such, because of his efforts. Through his position of trust at synodical and district conventions, his leadership is recognized and has made itself felt in an ever-widening circle of the Lutheran churches.



WILLIAM C. BURHOP



MARTIN LUECKE

Ottomar Krueger, 1937 Pres. Ottomar Krueger, who served as professor of St. Paul's College at Concordia, Mo., from 1921-1925, also acted as director of this institution from 1925 till he was called by Concordia College in 1937.

Among his achievements thus far, he has been instrumental in the Concordia College A Cappella Choir taking a tour of five Michigan

Cities, which was witnessed by many, and won the acclaim of all who listened to these singers. The choir was under the baton of Prof. Walter Buszin, who is the instructor of music at the college.

Besides this, he has brought to the community a quarter hour of devotional service direct from the campus Chapel at Concordia College.



PRESENT PRESIDENT, OTTOMAR KRUEGER

QUARTER HOUR DEVOTIONAL BROADCAST



"CHAPEL OF THE AIR"

Just as Dr. Walter A. Maier brings Christ to the nation on the Lutheran Hour Broadcast from coast to coast, so President Ottomar Krueger tells his radio listeners, each Monday through Saturday, about the Savior and His work that He has done for us.

From the Concordia College Chapel, the entire student body and faculty present a quarter hour, from 7:45 to 8:00 a. m., of song and devotional service to the community.

President Ottomar Kreuger has presented this sermon at the close of school last year, which is a typical morning broadcast.

Text: 1 Cor. 2, 13.

We have arrived this morning at the closing ceremonies of this present scholastic year which began last September and closes this morning, to bring welcome rest and recreation to those who have been diligent and really applied themselves to the tasks in hand as they arose day after day, to bring the happy return to parents and friends many miles away from school and this city.

Our student body will be hurrying away dur-

ing the course of the morning to their respective homes and loved ones; while those who live locally have not far to journey. While these hundreds of youth are being released from the schoolroom tasks, millions of other children are likewise being, or have already been, dismissed from the schools of the land. The number of freed pupils and students runs into large figures, for there are approximately 30,000,000 children in the grade or elementary schools of this country alone and almost seven millions in the secondary or high schools, not to speak of the thousands that study in private colleges, academies, and universities.

Streets, parks, highways, playgrounds, camps and other similar recreational places will be more lively now than they have been for months. While many schools are closing, however, some others are beginning for a summer term, and therefore, many people will be studying also through the summer months. Education is a popular thing in America, and American public has great faith in its schools as an agency for moral civic enlightenment and advancement for the future. The Christian



PRESIDENT OTTOMAR KRUEGER

is also really interested in education, and we find, therefore, the Bible speaking of training and education in quite a number of passages, and the Christian plays an important part in this whole system, so let us speak of—

The Christian and Educator Our text speaks of teaching which was done by the apostles among the Corinthians during their stay among them, for St. Paul remained there on one of his journeys for one and one-half years, and of this teaching he has this to say: "Which things also we speak, not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth, comparing spiritual things with spiritual." There is a definite kind of teaching that he is referring to, namely, the instruction in the Word of God for heavenly things, not worldly wisdom nor knowledge, but that which the Holy Ghost gives, and that is only something spiritual.

In the old covenant the believers attended to this teaching in their own homes to a great extent, for the Lord commanded every house-father and mother to take His commandments to heart, and to teach them diligently to their children. This they did conscientiously. This should be done to a greater extent than it is being done today. We hear much about the breaking up of the family and home, that it has lost its religious influence and hold, that it

is no longer the place where daily family devotion is being held, and that the home is a chance meeting place for the individual members of the family. Much of this is true. People are looking to other agencies to replace the home and family, and much of the rather pressing responsibility that once was in the home is now being transferred to other factors of public and private life. Christian parents still have the direct command of God to train their children in the fear and admonition unto the Lord, and that word of God had never been rescinded nor abrogated by the Lord, and what we can do in that direction we must do, so that we can give account.

Besides the home, the parents of the old covenant, called synagogues, in which the children on each Sabbath and otherwise could learn the fundamentals of Christianity, the hope of the Messiah and the love of God towards mankind in the Saviour. The authority over the children was transferred for certain times of the day to the school from the shoulders of the parents. The ultimate responsibility rested upon the shoulders of the fathers and mothers; neither could they shift it, but they felt relieved in the knowledge of the fact that someone else was attending to the needs, especially spiritual needs of their children.

Christian parents today are doing the same thing in giving their children an education in a Christian school where the work of God holds sway, and where all that is taught is brought under scrutiny and supervision of the Word of God. Christian parents want men and women to instruct their children, who are themselves found in the faith and believers themselves, and not such people who will deliberately make attempts to belittle the Christian religion and its consequences, or undermine the faith implanted in the home. Christian parents want the one thing needful taught their child, as the paramount issue of life and highest learning of all against which all other knowledge that one may acquire is as nothing. Therefore, also in this particular, the Christian must be an educator not only in the home, but in the school of his choice as well.

We come now to the most dangerous age of all for our youth, and that, is the adolescent

period during which they are more than ever exposed to spiritual temptations and dangers of many kinds, and now it is imperative and absolutely essential that they have as many safeguards as possible thrown around them for their educational protection, and this is what we attempt to do when we establish and maintain Christian high schools like our Concordia High School here. Spiritual things are compared with spiritual; Jesus is placed before them, and the Holy Ghost is permitted to teach youths in His way, and that is the greatest thing we can do for them outside of our own homes. Daniel had the benefit of good Christian training and education; Moses likewise; and Elisha walked with God's prophet for several years and learned for himself what God wanted to teach him. So shall our youth be given the opportunity in a Christian school, and in nothing less, if God be gracious to us.

We have here this morning in our chapel, many Christian parents with their sons and

daughters listening to this address, who are interested in Christian higher education. I am certain that they are enthusiastic for this form of education and consider themselves educators as Christians towards their children. May God bless parents and children and this school, and may many more parents see fit to send their children, sons and daughters, this fall. Amen.

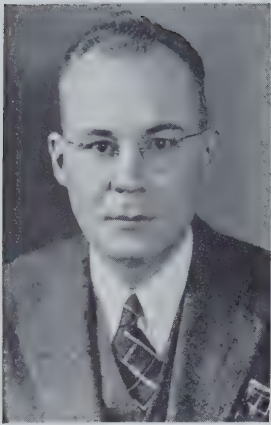
Lord, Jesus, Thou art the Master Teacher, and Thou dost teach us through Thy Word alone, which the Holy Ghost uses as His medium of instruction. Make us followers of Thy footsteps in this education of our children that they may learn to know Thee ever better as the Way, the Truth and the Life.

May it please Thee to safeguard these youths, parents and friends on their homeward way through the ministration of Thy protecting angels and give them safe passage to their respective destinations. Amen.

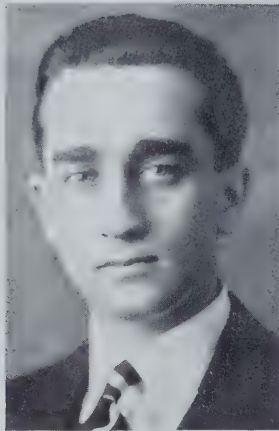


CAMPUS GROVE

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY



WALTER A. HANSEN
Latin and Greek



ERWIN L. MEYER, M.A.
German and Social Sciences



ERWIN H. SCHNEDLER
Mathematics



WALTER G. HERRLING, M.A.
Social Sciences



ELMER E. FOELBER, M.A.
English



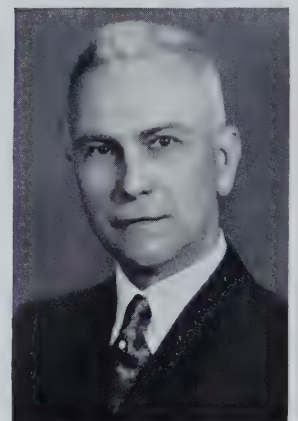
MARTIN H. BERTRAM, M.A.
German



HARRY A. HABEL
Commercial Subjects



ERNEST C. LEWERENZ
German

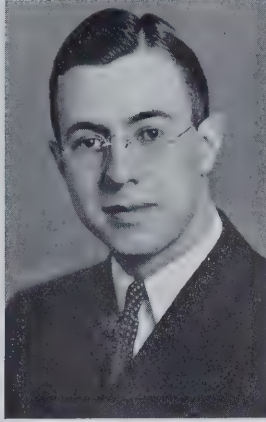


PAUL F. BENTE, M.A.
English

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY



PAUL A. HUCHTHAUSEN,
M.A.
Latin, Greek, German



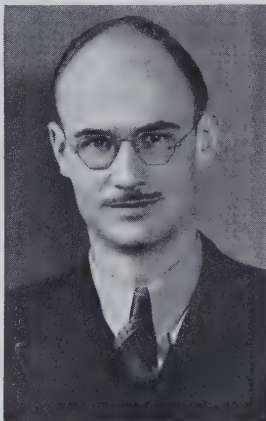
ALFRED T. SCHEIPS
Social Sciences and German



K. H. FLOERING
Bible



HELEN E. HELMKE, B.S.
Science and Social Sciences



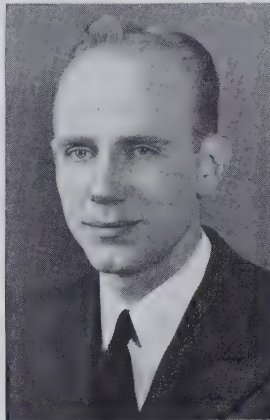
W. H. RUSCH, B.A., B.S.
Mathematics, Science



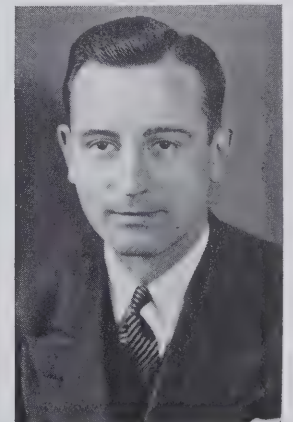
BEULAH MEIER, M.A.
Commercial Subjects



WALTER E. BUSZIN,
B.D., M.S.M.
Music, German, Latin



HERBERT G. BREDEMEIER,
M.A.
Science and Social Sciences



ELMER A. NEITZEL
English, Latin, Science

MILITARY HISTORY



COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

At the close of the War of 1812, in the early days of our glorious Republic, thoughtful men realized the cause of disaster had been our unpreparedness for the war. Something must be done to remove the nationwide prejudice against the army. With this thought in mind, Congress passed a law authorizing a detail of officers to the various colleges of the country in order to act as instructors in military science and tactics.

Reason for Act of Government 1. The creation of a spirit of genuine patriotism among the future leaders in the various American communities.

2. The removal of prejudice against the army and military affairs in general.

3. The training of men, who in case of emergency, can render effective military service.

Concordia Gains Military Unit Early in 1906, the enrollment at one of the three schools in Indiana, enjoying the privilege of having military training and the services of an officer of the U. S. Army, dropped to such a low figure that, under the rules, it could no longer keep the military officer and, thus, had to give up the military unit.

Prof. Martin Luecke, then president of the college, heard of the situation, and made application to the government to have military training and an officer placed at his school. Synodical officials were apprised of the move,

and after their consent had been obtained, negotiations were begun with Capt. Ivers Leonard, U. S. Army, who had been highly recommended. The captain was originally a native of Fort Wayne.

Officer Stationed at Concordia On May 14, in a meeting of the faculty and the board of Concordia College with Capt. Leonard, matters pertaining to the uniforms and the schedule of military instruction were discussed. Sen. Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, had been appealed to, and through his influence Capt. Leonard was appointed commandant, taking full charge in September, 1906.

The United States has placed an officer of the regular army at the service of Concordia College ever since, with the exception of the war years, from 1917 to 1918. The commandant, who is appointed by the United States Government to take charge of military affairs at Concordia, is a member of the faculty, and considered the professor of military science and tactics.

Military Training for 33 Years The Concordia College Cadet Battalion, under the competent leadership of United States Army officers, and through the co-operation of the people of the city of Fort Wayne, has enjoyed the enviable position in the life of the community for 33 years.

From the time of its inception in the Fall of



PAUL FOSTER
Lieutenant



HERMAN WITZGALL
Cadet Major, 1939

1906 it has grown to be a symbol of civic-minded pride and has fostered a wholesome relationship between the college and the citizens of Fort Wayne. Here, where emphasis is

placed on the physical fitness, as well as on spiritual growth and intellectual development, military training is viewed as one of the best preparations for an actively happy and wholesome life.

Aid to Students

This military training, to a certain extent, lays a foundation for self-culture. It develops the moral and physical nature of the boy in a manner and to an extent that no other form of training can equal.

The military salute with which the cadet greets his superiors and fellow-students, seemingly, is not of much importance; however, this little act of courtesy becomes important through its repetition and accumulation, for it breeds civility.

Precision Is the Word

Neatness of attire, cleanliness, orderly distribution of personal belongings in study and dormitory, system, regulation and promptness, are exacted in the smallest detail, and gradually become habitual. The proverbial saying comes in good stead here, for: "Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make a mighty ocean and the pleasant land. So the little moments, humble though they be, make the mighty ages of eternity."

"Little deeds of kindness, little words of love—help to make earth happy like the heaven above." Besides the strictness, an air of friendliness and amiability permeates the atmosphere.



MILITARY BAND



INSPECTION

With these minute acts ingrained in early youth they last through life until they become a part of it. Habits eventually bind like chains, and good habits serve greatly to strengthen and support the character.

Evidently, with these thoughts in mind, President Martin Luecke, became instrumental in having Concordia College embrace military training. Thus in Sept., 1906, the first rifles were issued to the student body.

Army Officers Assigned to Concordia The task of Capt. Ivers Leonard, the first officer between 1906-1910, was an immense one, for he had to whip into shape not only sexta and quinta but the entire college enrollment. This was a new thing and the students put to with a will.

Capt. C. Reese, 1910-1913 By this time the seeds had been sown, and the harvest was beginning to ripen, for the students were getting the knack of doing the right thing at the right time.

First Lieutenant L. Purcess, 1913-1914 This new commandant had hardly begun his duties when he was called back into active service by the government. After two months of training the cadets, he was sent to the Mexican border.

Capt. J. L. Byroade, 1914-1917 Each successive commander of the unit found his duty just as strenuous as the last instructor, for always new students were

enrolling in the college. In 1917, the captain was called to the colors, because of the excessive demands of the World War, and for a period of a year, until the close of the war, the school was without a government officer.

Sergeant Harry Small, 1918-1926 Small in stature, but great in military knowledge, this individual took his position at the close of the "war to end wars," and make the world safe for democracy."

Warrant Officer Clarence Mitchell, 1926-1932 During these years the cadets were entered into the field of competition with various other military units. This competition consisted of target practice, which, by the way, has won the school many trophies and individual honors since that time.

Warrant Officer Edward F. Gallagher, 1932-1939 All during these years the cadet battalion under the supervision of the commandant, had been presenting an annual military tournament which had drawn thousands of spectators, far and wide. Pagen-try, military tactics, tumbling, hand-to-hand combat, fancy drill and other spectacular movements are just a part of the great show put on each year, the first and second weeks in June.

Lieutenant Paul Foster, 1939 Thus we come to the last of the eight commandants that have served Concordia. Much credit is due to these individuals, for in part, military training has been responsible



RIFLE TEAM

for the rapid increase in enrollment in the last thirty years.

Officers Chosen

From the rank and file of the student body each year officers are chosen from the battalion on the basis of their past record, ability and conduct. In Concordia's democratic student body any student may some day aspire to the rank of commissioned officer. The commandant and faculty each year promote a commissioned officer to the rank of cadet major.

Three in Family are Majors

It is worthy to note that a present member of the faculty of Concordia College, Prof. Erwin Schnedler, and his brother, the Rev. Wilfred J. Schnedler of Huntington, and the professor's son, Paul, each had the distinction of achieving this significant honor during their school careers. They were the only family in Concordia's history carrying the rank of three majors.

Annually a representative Army officer is detailed to the local military unit to make a thorough inspection of every phase of this department of the school. For long successive years the battalion has distinguished itself by winning an "excellent" rating.

An Achievable Record

Concordia naturally prides itself, aside from its high academic standing, to the record made by its cadet battalion through successive years. Young men and boys who have entered its portals as students with no physical poise, have left its halls as graduates; alert, soldierly, keen of body and mind, and fitted by reason of their splendid training to accept commissions as officers in the United States Army. Indeed this was just what did occur during the great World War, for when the call to the colors came in April, 1917, Concordia cadets were among the first to apply for admission to the officers' training camps established by the War Department. And to the credit of the grand old institution it can be said that one hundred per cent of these cadets did win their commissions.

All Won Commissions

Every follower of the red and white of Concordia who entered the armed forces of the nation in the war against the imperial German government became an officer. No greater tribute to the efficiency and the thorough training of the college has ever been paid than this, and the reports on file at Washington turned in by the army officers who inspected the cadet battalion on the various occasions also give the college a very high rating.





FORMER CONCORDIA STUDENTS MAKE GOOD IN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS

By WALTER G. HERRLING

When Concordia College was founded one hundred years ago, it was the intent and purpose of the founders to prepare its students for university training. However, the need of ministers in the Lutheran Church was so great that all energies of the school were soon directed toward the education of pre-theological students. The curriculum has therefore always been a strictly classical one.

Yet, time has shown that this restricted curriculum affords an excellent background for business and the professions as well. The rigid mental discipline demanded by classical training has prepared many men for a successful career outside of the ministry. Then, too, at various times, definite efforts were made to attract students who did not have the ministry in view for their life's work.

Diplomat, Mr. Holls

Mr. Holls, a resident of New York, attended Concordia well over 60 years ago. Upon graduation from the college, he attained a position of high rank in the councils of our nation. President McKinley appointed him United States representative for the First Hague Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899. While here, Mr. Holls served as the United States Secretary.

Under the administration of McKinley he ranked high as an administration advisor on European affairs, and while in Europe was invited to the imperial courts by Kaiser William II and the Russian Czar. He undoubtedly would have been appointed Secretary of State by his close friend, Theodore Roosevelt, if Mr. Holls had not died at that time.

Physician, Dr. Zohn

Dr. Zohn attended Concordia from 1878 to 1882; became a well-known practitioner in New York. Upon his death, a New York paper commented: "Dr. Anthony Frederick Zohn, 68, who is believed to have been the first physician in New York City to use diphtheria antitoxin in general practice, died suddenly on Sunday of a heart attack.

"Dr. Zohn was also the first physician in Brooklyn who did X-ray work. Born in Manhattan, the prominent doctor originally planned to enter the ministry. After attending Concordia College, however, he decided to become a

physician, and entered Bellevue Medical College, where he was graduated in 1887. He has practiced ever since in Brooklyn, where he was widely known for his diagnostic work."

Alumni Leaders in Fort Wayne

In the course of the 78 years that Concordia College has been in Fort Wayne, it has supplied many men with an education, who have reached high positions of leadership in secular occupations. It would be futile to endeavor to list all of the hundreds of successful Fort Wayne businessmen who received a part or all of their preliminary schooling at Concordia College. A sketchy notation of these, many of whom are no longer with us, would certainly include the following:

Henry C. Paul, for many years a successful banker; Dr. Eric Crull, national authority on tuberculosis; Dr. Herman Duemling, for many years dean of physicians and surgeons at the Lutheran Hospital, and founder of the Duemling Clinic; G. Heine, president of the Meyer Drug Company; William C. Baade, one-time city comptroller of Fort Wayne; John Thieme, industrialist; J. M. E. Riedel, well-known architect of our city, who designed most of the college buildings.

Others within the group include: Henry F. Moellering, formerly president of Moellering Brothers & Greene, construction firm; J. M. Landenberger, civic leader; August C. Borgmann, trucker; Dr. Martin F. Schick, prominent local physician, and scores of others.

Dr. Schick—50 Years' Service

Dr. Schick is of particular local interest, as he is the son of Rector George Schick, who served on the faculty of Concordia from 1856 to 1914, a period of 58 years. No other man has served on the college faculty for over half a century.

Noted Educators of the Day

Many have become educators at the leading universities, besides others serving on our own faculty. Dr. Adolph Zucker, who resigned from his position as head of the German department at Indiana University last summer, is now teaching at the University of Maryland in Baltimore.



CRULL HALL

Educator and Publisher Dr. Walter Bauer and Dr. Walter Miller are holding positions at Valparaiso University. Dr. Robert Ergang, who is on the New York City University faculty, has recently published a new history of Europe in the Nineteenth Century.

Still others, to mention a few more: Dr. Walter Dorn, at Ohio State University; Dr. Walter Moll, at Washington University, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Herbert Etzler, at the University of Tennessee.

Other Leaders Within the cycle of leaders outside of our community, we cannot fail to mention the following who have gained a most remarkable record. The late Theodore Lamprecht, who won a high position of leadership in business in the east; Mr. Emil Steger, at present the head of all welfare work in the city of St. Louis; Dr. Edmund Seuel has for many years been manager of Concordia Publishing House in St. Louis, the largest strictly religious publishing house in America. Dr. Seuel has also been awarded a doctor's degree for his accomplishments in music.

Professional Baseball Numerous students have entered the field of sports but only a few have made the Major

Leagues. This, however, is an achievement for Concordia to be long remembered, for the school has never been one of the many to offer remuneration to its athletes.

Max Carnarius Or better known to the men in the field of sports as, Carey, made the National League, after completion of Concordia. During the time that he served as outfielder for the Pittsburgh Pirates, he earned the esteem of his teammates as well as the fans for his exceptional base stealing. Numerous times he led the league in base stealing, which was a spreading fad at that time. It may be said that he was one of the best, greatest, speediest and most graceful base stealers of all times. Later he became manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

William Wambsganss Ever since his first year, "Goose," for that was his nickname, began his record as a baseball player. In his baseball career, he made for himself an immortal record, which is still without parallel in the baseball world. He accomplished this by completing a triple-play unassisted in a world series. At that time he was playing with the Cleveland Indians in the American League.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

The citizens within our community have taken a keen interest in all matters pertaining to religion, education and culture.

Colleges Concordia College, International Business College, Indiana Technical College, Fort Wayne Art School, Indiana University Extension Center, and one Lutheran Academy.

Denominational Schools Three Catholic High Schools and Academies, twenty-two Parochial Grade Schools, one Bible Training School, all of which are supported by the various denominations.

Public Schools Three public high schools, twenty-three public grade schools, which are under the guiding eye of Superintendent Merle J. Abbott and the school board.

Knowledge for All Besides the above, the city of Fort Wayne boasts of four orphanages and children's homes, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., one main and five branch libraries, Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Museum, and Museum in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

Education Fort Wayne has one of the most efficient public school systems in the United States. The system is governed by the Board of School Trustees, which is appointed by the Mayor, and which in turn appoints a superintendent of schools.

The superintendent is aided in his administration of school affairs by a group of seven department heads, who are named by the superintendent, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees. Nearly all of the schools are modern, up-to-date buildings with complete facilities, including gymnasiums and athletic fields.

First High School Long before any other high school was thought of in our city, Central High School, then known as the Fort Wayne High School, was located on Wayne Street, where the Paramount Theater now stands.

The style of the architecture was Renaissance. The main building was two stories high with a 15-foot tower built of selected bricks. The school with its 335 seats, 13 rooms and 8 teach-

ers had an average enrollment of 220, and from 25 to 35 graduates each year.

The school was constructed in 1865 and dedicated September 5, 1868.

With the added growth of student enrollment, an annexation was made at a cost of \$350,000, and dedicated May 1, 1939, to take care of the congestion in the halls. The enrollment at the school at the present time is approximately 2,100 students, the highest of any Fort Wayne high school.

South Side In 1923 it was decided that the southern part of the city, which was then the most densely populated, needed its own high school facilities. From this decision came the present South Side High School. With the additional growth of our city it wasn't long before this structure became too small. An annexation was also finished this year.

North Side With the added school in the southern part of the city, it was thought that the overcrowdedness would be lessened. However, with the expansion of the northern part of the city, it was deemed necessary to erect a new structure. Thus, in 1928, the last of the three high schools made itself present in the city of Fort Wayne. People are wondering just how long it will be before the other two ends of the compass will be dotted with an institution of higher learning.

Denomination Expansion In order to make a stronger unity of body the Catholics found fit to erect a new Central Catholic High School, on the corner of Lewis and Clinton streets, in 1938.

Churches Fort Wayne's interest in religious activities is best attested by the fact that 79 churches are located in the city. These leaders of the Soul are scattered throughout the entire city proper. Twenty-four religious denominations are within our city limits.

This may appear a fairly large number but according to the records, fifty per cent of the population of Fort Wayne is without any church affiliation.

All denominations have done their part for the community for many own their own parishes, conduct Sunday Schools, and have Bible Classes, which are so needed in our present era of civilization.



SIPLER HALL

Community Chest

Fort Wayne looks after its welfare and charitable work through a Community Chest, which supports 19 welfare agencies. The budgets of each agency are studied closely by Chest officials, and each year a city-wide campaign is conducted to obtain funds with which to finance the work of all 19 member agencies. Fort Wayne's every citizen are the ones who support this institution and make it possible to function.

Civic Symphony Orchestra

In this respect, Fort Wayne should be doubly proud, for many are the number of cities that are envious of our position along this line, as well as others.

A series of concerts are presented each year lead by that maestro of the violin, Professor Gaston Bailhe.

Within the same breath we may speak of the Fort Wayne Community Concert Association, which sponsors each winter, a number of recitals by noted musicians and singers.

At the same time we have a group which is known as the "Old Fort Players," who are comparable to the Little Art Theater in New York City. This group has formed a dramatic club of amateur actors and actresses who produce shows at the Civic Theater during the winter season.

Public Libraries

Since each and every taxpayer in the city is helping to support these institutions, he or she, as the case may be, should avail themselves of the opportunity.

It has long been a recognized fact that books are an essential feature in man's life. But, due to the fact that books in the olden days were very expensive, few persons had access to a well-chosen supply of books. The solution to this problem lay in the establishing of public libraries, which would be available to all.

In 1811 the Indiana Legislature passed a bill which allowed the school trustees of Fort Wayne to levy a tax to establish and maintain a public library.

In 1887 a free reading room was established on West Wayne street, between Calhoun and Harrison streets. It was named after Mrs. E. J. Hamilton, through whose efforts it was established.

By 1893, a civic organization, the Woman's Club League, presented a petition to the common council, asking that a public library be established, and the following year a room was secured in the city hall to be used temporarily.

The following year a building was leased on the corner of Wayne and Clinton streets, where the library was moved. At a later date, it was moved to its present location on the southwest corner of Wayne and Webster streets.

January 7, 1904, due to a contribution on the part of Andrew Carnegie, who gave \$90,000, the new public library was opened to the public, with appropriate ceremonies.

The latest annexation to the public library system is the one on Maumee avenue, which was opened in 1937. Other branches are appropriately called the Shawnee, Little Turtle, Pontiac, Richardville, and Tecumseh.

The bookmobile is a popular library feature

and travels about the city like the usual vegetable vendor. The bookmobile offers practically home delivery of your favorite book, only in this case it is free of charge.

Lincoln said upon one occasion when asked to speak: "I believe I shall never be old enough to speak without embarrassment when I have nothing to talk about." This man did not have the advantages that we have today, so why not use them?

ALLEN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

By LYMAN T. RAWLES, M. D.

This year, 1939, marks the One Hundredth Anniversary of this Medical Society, an institution that has and does stand for those things in medicine that are beneficial to the community in the way of controlling epidemics by vaccination, segregation and quarantine.

The society has, for the past hundred years, stood as a guardian to the health of the community; it has been active in having laws passed that have and do protect the health of this fair city. It is a unit that is composed of persons who believe in certain standards. It has a certain cultural background that has been gleaned from its former association with teachers of high character during the days of early, pre-medic training.

Concordia College has been for a hundred years, also, endeavoring to give to young men a cultural start in life, so that they might in the future reflect with credit upon their alma mater, Concordia College. Among those that have passed through the portals of the educational institution, and later in life became a part of the medical profession, are: Herman A. Duemling, William O. Gross, Eric Crull, Christian Sihler, Cleveland, Ohio, and Rudolph Houser, St. Louis, Mo. Outstanding men all. Gentlemen who were kind, understanding and sympathetic, yet, they could be firm and unflinching and face those trials and make those decisions that every doctor has to make at one time or another during his day's work.

Doctor's Part in Settlement of Fort Wayne In 1751-52 an epidemic of smallpox swept the vicinity of Fort Wayne. During this time vaccination against the disease was unknown. The mortality rate among the Indians was very high, more so than among the few whites, which were here at that time.

Little Turtle Embodiment's Vaccination Early in 1800, Little Turtle introduced smallpox vaccination among the Indians, thus saving the lives of numerous savages as well as whites. It was through the efforts of this War Chief that the Indians allowed the paleface medicine men to work their charms upon them.

During the early settlement of our city, the members of the Allen County Medical Association served the community as a health department, for it was not until 1842, that the city of Fort Wayne organized the first health department.

From the depths of Lahore, India, the dreaded cholera began its devastating sweep in 1845. Fort Wayne was not to be spared this disease, for by the summer of 1849, through the artificial channels of traffic and travel, the epidemic struck Fort Wayne, and lasted for the next five years. Over six hundred people died of this epidemic in this community.

When this community was hit it really was struck a forcible blow, for in 1881 an epidemic of smallpox placed over 300 cases under the vigilance of the Board of Health.

Thus, down through the years, the medical men of this vicinity have been battling the diseases of this, our city. At the outset, the facilities were very poor and inadequate, but at present they have grown until now the city may boast of three general hospitals and numerous other medical centers.

The Allen County Medical Society will act as host to the Indiana State Medical Association Convention to be held in this city on October, 11, 12 and 13.

RECREATIONAL ATTRACTIONS

Parks and Playgrounds

Sixteen beautiful parks and playgrounds dot our metropolitan city. These are located conveniently in districts throughout the city, and thus provide the entire populace with ideal places for recreation and relaxation. One million, six hundred thousand dollars is the value of our 820 acres of this form of amusement, which is yours to love and to hold as long as you see fit.

Pavilions, baseball and softball diamonds, tennis courts, recreational apparatus, swimming pools, picnic tables and benches, and other equipment are within the confines of these various parks which you may visit at your convenience. During the summer months the city provides to the public and especially to the children, trained supervisors, who direct activities and protect children from injury.

Golf Courses

With a tired aching feeling of too strenuous playing, a loss of golf balls, the sweat dripping from your brow, and with the determination to make par the next day, we meet many a weary golfer at the last hole of one of our three beautiful country clubs or one of our four other golf courses.

Those who play at the Fort Wayne Country Club, which by the way, is one of the finest courses in the middle west, having a beautiful

clubhouse, watered fairways, beautiful greens, hilly terrain and shaded areas, are oft times refreshed by a dip in the cool pool. The Country Club is recognized as an outstanding civic asset.

Theaters

When the hot balmy days of summer come upon us, it is indeed a well-earned relaxation when we may go to any one of the 16 theaters.

The Shrine Auditorium offers numerous stage productions, including important "road shows," concerts and recitals, as well as lectures, debates and numerous other attractions sponsored by our own local groups.

Lakes and Fishing

With a blistering sun shining down from above, the feel of the reel singing out is enjoyed by many at any one of the 200 beautiful lakes within a radius of 50 miles, and ranging in area from a few acres to the largest, having 3,800 acres.

With the numerous beautiful hotels, at these lakes, with reasonable accommodations, it makes an ideal place to spend one's vacation in ease and relaxation. Bathing, boating, dancing, sailing, golfing, or perhaps just laying around are yours at these various places.



CONCORDIA'S VARSITY BASKETBALL SQUAD

INTERESTING PLACES



ALLEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Allen County Courthouse Before the erection of any courthouse in this county, the courts were usually held in the principal room of one or another of the primitive tavern buildings. It wasn't until 1831, that the first of the five courthouses was built.

Fifth Courthouse Present Allen County courthouse has been in operation for the past thirty-nine years, and has the distinction of being one of the most beautiful structures in the Union, in its field. Three sets of commissioners were in office when the structure was in the process of making. Brentwood S. Tolon was the architect.

This structure houses offices including jury rooms, collecting agencies and other rooms to carry on the duties of county work.

The cost of the beautiful building was less than a million dollars, and was paid for by bonds which will be paid off this fiscal year.

Noted Structure People from far and wide go out of their way to view this wonderful structure of marble, oils and architectural splendor.

When Ray McAdams was in Europe, during the World War, he ran into Lorenzo Taft, the great sculpture and artist, who commented

upon the fine paintings, art work, and the amazing beauty of the structure itself.

People in Fort Wayne hardly realize the beauty of this, their own building. Yet it is astounding to know and of interest to all, that individuals far and wide, from coast to coast, stop and inquire of this structure of fame. It may be said of this, that people living outside of the state know more about our courthouse than do our own citizens. Let us then get acquainted with it for it really is symbolic of beauty, and an asset to the community.

Editorially, we cannot refrain from making the suggestion that the city of Fort Wayne should purchase the block east of the Courthouse and create a beautiful plaza. This would add greatly to the beauty of Fort Wayne's most outstanding public building.

Clubs and Lodges

Numerous are our active civic clubs, lodges, societies and fraternal organizations, many of which own and operate modern headquarters and clubrooms.

Included among the organizations which own their own properties are: Masonic bodies, Shrine, Scottish Rite, Knights of Columbus, American Legion, Elks, Moose, Eagles, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Veterans of For-

eign Wars, Turners, and a number of others.

Civic organizations include: Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Optimist, Quest, Exchange, Altruas, Fort Wayne Woman's Club, College fraternities and sororities, and numerous more.

Newspapers News from the four corners of the earth as well as local and national items are ours to have as long as the newspapers serve the community as they have.

News-Sentinel An evening paper, represents a merger of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, which was first printed in 1833, and the Fort Wayne News, established in 1874. This paper's circulation is about 62,500.

Journal-Gazette A morning edition, is a consolidation of the Fort Wayne Gazette, first published in 1863, and the Fort Wayne Journal, established in 1868. The distribution of this paper is approximately 52,000 daily, and 43,000 on Sunday.

Radio Stations "Indiana's Most Powerful Broadcasting Station," is the phrase used many times by the announcer of

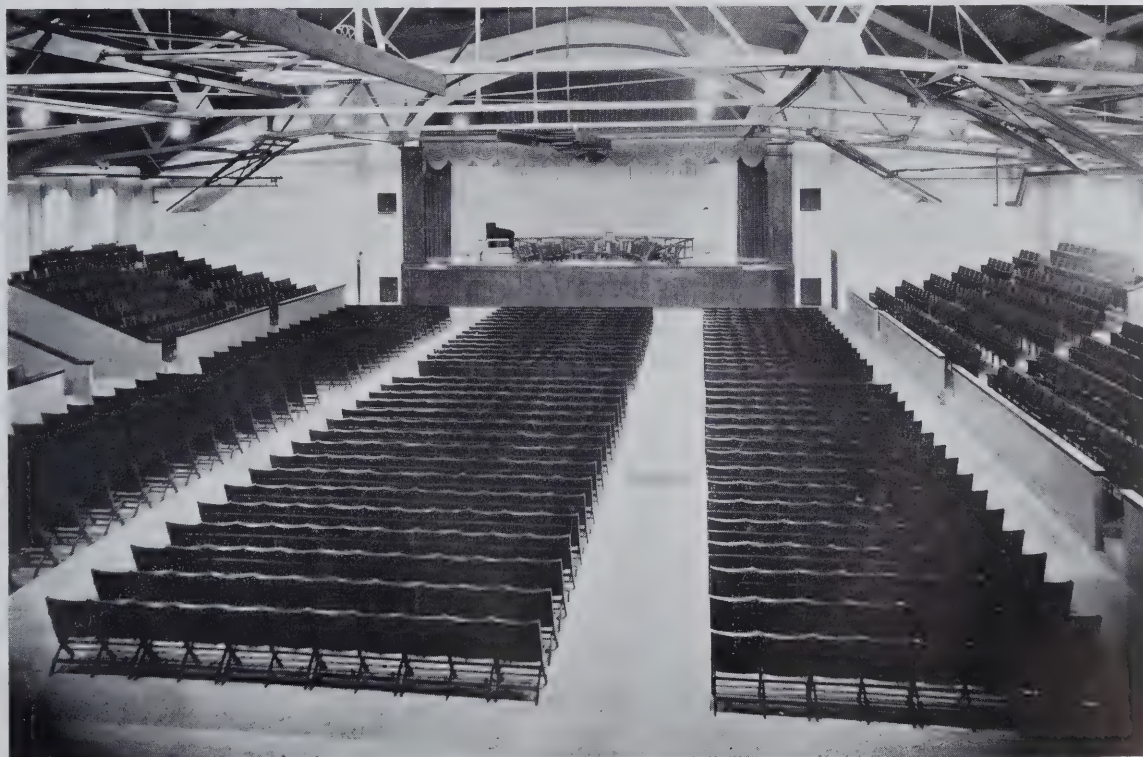
Westinghouse WOWO. "This is your metropolitan station" are the usual words used to describe Westinghouse WGL.

These stations are owned by the Westinghouse Electric Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. WOWO operates on a frequency of 1160 kilocycles, and has a power of 10,000 watts. WGL is a 500-watt station, operating on 1,370 kilocycles. This power is granted by the (FRCC) Federal Radio Communications Commission.

Banking Service

At one time or another in our cycle of life, we have opportunity to use the facilities of the banks, be it to deposit or try and get a loan. Within the realm of banking there are two national banks, two state banks, and a number of other financial institutions, including one joint stock land bank, an industrial loan and investment company, a Morris Plan, two home loan and savings, and a Federal Saving and Loan Association.

To make the savings of the depositors more secure the city's major banks are members of the Federal Reserve System, and of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.



CONCORDIA COLLEGE CONCERT HALL

FORT WAYNE OFFICIALS



ROBERT G. BEAMS
Chairman Board of
Public Works



LOUIS F. CROSBY
City Controller



PAUL THIELE
General Supt. Light
& Water Works



HARRY W. BAALS
Mayor

CITY CLERK

Leonard H. Ellenwood

JUDGE

William H. Schannen

ASSOCIATE CITY ATTORNEYS

George H. Leonard

Dan C. Flanagan

CITY ENGINEER

Chauncey R. McAnlis

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Robert G. Beams, Chairman

David Lewis

John H. Johnson

Chas. F. Hess

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. L. W. Elston, Pres.

Dr. Karl Eberly

Dr. M. B. Catlett

Dr. W. B. Rice

BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Chas. B. Bowen, Chairman

Ernest C. Gallmeier

Albert H. Keller

Kurt Kettering

PARK BOARD

Fred B. Shoaff, Pres.

Byron E. Hattersley

Joseph P. Doody

A. W. Kettler

COUNCILMEN

Paul C. Wolf

Arno C. Spiegel

Harry M. McMillen

Frank W. King, Jr.

Harold A. Hart

John Hoelle

COUNCILMEN AT LARGE

Ben F. Bennett

Chas. E. Moellering

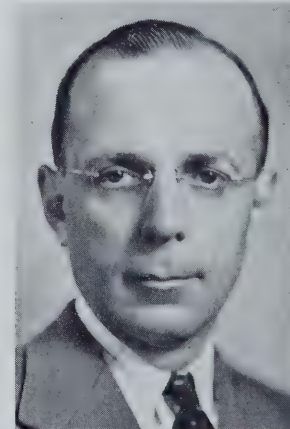
Edward H. Fisher



WALTER E. HELMKE
City Attorney



CHARLES B. BOWEN
Chairman Board of
Safety



OTTO ADAMS
Office Mgr. City Light
& Water Works

512481

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Electric Light & Power Fort Wayne boasts of two modern plants, one privately owned, the Indiana Service Corporation, and the City Light and Power Works, a municipal utility, which today serves fully 80% of the homes in Fort Wayne. Complete light and power services are furnished by both utilities, and, to guard against possible failure in local plant operation, interconnecting services are available from three major power companies whose transmission lines serve Northern Indiana.

Saving to Community During the last eight years the municipal plant has not received a cent for public lighting, a service which includes all street and alley lights as well as illumination for other municipal buildings.

The cost of this service ordinarily would be more than \$140,000 per year. Yet, with this added expense to the corporation, the light rates here in the city are far below those of cities of the same size.

The First Electric Lights James A. Jenney, inventor of an electric arc lamp and a small dynamo, came to Fort Wayne in 1881. It was through this inventor's efforts that Fort Wayne finally became one of the first electrical lighted cities in the middle west.

With the coming of James A. Jenney, there began the steady, if slow, development of the use of electric power that has culminated in its present extensive use. Now the city runs its factories and completes, or at least materially lifts the burden of completing, most of the tasks of the home by means of electric energy.

Function of Government Municipal plants are as much a function of city government as fire departments, waterworks or markets. With gigantic power lines running over the entire country from large central stations, it is imperative that municipal plants like ours keep thoroughly modernized so as to offer rates unattractive to private companies. This, should it happen, would mean duplication, and perhaps cut-throat competition.

Our plant, for each and every taxpayer owns an infinitesimal portion of it, is a valuable enterprise, with a payroll of almost \$24,000 per month going to local people only. The old plant served its day and generation well; this new modern structure is an example of the

highest type of effort to promote the convenience and happiness of our people. Guard this new plant well, and take care that its management is intrusted only to its genuine friends.

Water Plant The Fort Wayne Water Works, a municipally owned and operated utility, provides complete water service to Fort Wayne.

The new Three Rivers Filtration Plant, erected recently at a cost of \$2,500,000, takes water from the St. Joseph river above the city, chemically treats and purifies it, and pumps it through 270 miles of mains to the city's 28,280 water consumers. The plant has a capacity of 24,000,000 gallons, and a daily average pumpage of 9,470,700 gallons.

Saving to Community Just as the "City Light & Power Company" supplies electricity to the city of Fort Wayne, just so, the Water Department. Fire hydrant, water service to all the public schools, city hall, fire houses, city parks, greenhouses, and city barns are a few of the services that the utility gives to the city free of charge.

The new filtration plant, storage reservoir, up-river dam and pumping station were due to the issuance of bonds, and which will be paid out of the revenues of the plant just as the other was.

All that has to be done is for the users of water to pay their bills, at the present rates, and if they do this they will eventually have a lower tax rate and perhaps a lowering of the water rate.

Telephone Service The Home Telephone & Telegraph Company operates all telephone service in Fort Wayne, and connects with the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, with a consolidated tollboard for long distance transmission to all points in the United States, as well as to all world-wide points now generally served by the telephone industry. The rates for local service are low, in fact, the lowest for any city the size of Fort Wayne in the United States.

Gas Service It's provided in Fort Wayne by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company. The gas used is natural, being piped to Fort Wayne from the natural gas fields of Texas.

IDEALLY LOCATED FOR INDUSTRIES

Heart of the Great East North Central States

The city is located in the northeastern section of Indiana, less than 200 miles from the region in Southern Indiana which has been the center of the nation's population for more than 50 years.

The geographical position has important industrial and commercial advantages because of the city's direct access to sources of raw and semi-finished materials, as well as its proximity to major markets for finished goods.

Manufacturers and wholesalers operating in Fort Wayne are in a position to serve approximately 25,000,000 people within a radius of 300 miles in the richest industrial and agricultural region in the United States.

All the great market centers of the Middle West—Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Columbus, Louisville, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis and Toledo—lie within a few hundred miles of the city.

Over-night shipments may reach all of these great cities, through the modern transportation facilities which serve the city, and which are described in this booklet. In addition to the speed of travel, the city is near important sources of supply for raw materials and semi-finished goods.

Diversified Industries

Fort Wayne is considered an ideal place in which to live and do business because its industries are greatly diversified, and the city therefore does not suffer the disadvantages which usually affect any community whose industries manufacture the same or allied products.

The advantages of industrial diversity are as numerous as they are obvious. In the first place, diversity is conducive to business stability, because the city as a whole is not directly dependent upon one particular industry, and therefore is not immediate subject to the various fluctuations and seasonal trends.

In the second place, such diversity attracts and develops a competent working class, because each individual enjoys a maximum opportunity to select the type of work he desires.

In the last place, industrial diversity tends to minimize the possibility of labor disturbances such as have deadlocked business activity in recent years in many cities dependent upon one particular kind of industry.

Adequate proof that Fort Wayne is a fine industrial city may be seen in the fact that a

number of the nation's great corporations have located and operate plants in the city.

General Electric Company, motor truck manufacturing division of the International Harvester Company, Inca Manufacturing Division of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation; Allied Mills, incorporated; the American Fork & Hoe Company; Boss Manufacturing Company; the Essex Wire Company of Detroit; Joslyn Manufacturing and Supply Company; Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company; Truck Engineering Company; Virginia - Carolina Chemical Corporation.

In addition to the above mentioned, a number of firms first organized in Fort Wayne, and still operating here, have developed into corporations of national importance.

Pump Center of the World

Extending from coast to coast with coverage to the major countries of the world, the three gas pump concerns have carried the name of Fort Wayne far and wide.

Wherever one may stop, be in on the sands of a desert or in the other hemisphere, nine chances out of ten, he will be served by a pump that had its origin in our city.

Wayne Pump Company, Tokheim Oil Tank and Pump Company, the S. F. Bowser & Company are the corporations which make up this trio who serve the users and sellers of gas the world over. The slogan of these companies has become one of service and efficiency to keep pace with the ever-changing world of speed.

Hosiery Concerns

With the ever-changing styles, and the fad turning to one of shorter and shorter skirts or dresses, the dexterousness of the manufacturer of hosiery is an ever-increasing problem to turn out a pair of hose that will suit the fancy and whim of the fairer sex.

The General Hosiery and the Wayne Knitting Mills who specialize in ladies' hosiery are known far and wide.

Others of National Importance

Bass Foundry & Machine Company, Rea Magnet Wire Company, Magnavox Company, Ltd., Capehart Corporation, division of Farnsworth Radio & Television Company, American Steel Dredge Company, General Electric and International Harvester, besides a few others.

Breweries

With the heat of the summer bearing down upon you as you sit in the yard watching the sun slip behind the distant trees, that is the time that a pausing refreshing drink is in order.

The surrounding states as well as our own community is served by the corporations which are located in this city. Employment, taxes, and increasing business of these concerns is a boon to the community.

Berghoff, Centlivre, and Hoffbrau are the beers that have expanded the name of Fort Wayne along with many another concern of repute.

Principle Products Manufactured Here

Among all these industries that our city may boast of, the following are a number of the principal products: amplifying systems, automatic phonographs, baked goods, beer, candies, castings, chairs and tables, cigars, copper wire products, electrical apparatus, equipment and appliances, including demand meters, time relays, coin switches, sewage disposal units, and transformers.

Additional items are: motors of many sizes, refrigerating units for domestic and commercial uses, electric signs, dairy equipment, dairy products, display cases, farm tools, fertilizers, foundry products, gas manufacturing equipment, gasoline station equipment, gloves, hosiery, meat packing products, men's and ladies' wearing apparel, mining machinery, mittens, motor trucks, neon signs, oil burners, paint, paper boxes, pistons, plumbing supplies, radio equipment, railroad car wheels, rolling mill products, steam boilers, steel dredges, barges and tugboats, truck bodies, valves, washing machines, ironers, building material for houses, and last of all but not least the construction of houses in their entirety by the housing commission, which is becoming quite famous.

Industry the Wheels of the City

Few American cities can offer to manufacturers an industrial development tract comparable to one which has been planned

and developed in Fort Wayne in anticipation of the city's growth as an industrial center.

The tract of land set aside for the industries is located just outside the southeast section of the city, in Adams Township, comprising several hundred acres of level, well-drained land, ideally situated for an industrial district, and completely developed with all facilities used in modern manufacturing operations.

The advantages of the site have been widely recognized, and, within a brief period of years, eight important industries have located plants in this area.

Sites Still Available

At the present time a number of the original sites are still available, and may be obtained by any responsible manufacturing firm. Prices for the land are reasonable, because the ground is owned by the Greater Fort Wayne Development Corporation, which is a civic, non-profit organization operated for the sole purpose of expanding Fort Wayne as an industrial city.

Site Modern and Accessible

Manufacturers locating in the tract have at their disposal practically every service and facility required by industry. The section is completely equipped with gas and water mains, electric light and power, telephone service, sewers, a paved road connecting with main streets and highways, a street-car line direct to the downtown business district, and a belt line railway providing switching service to all railroads operating through Fort Wayne.

Motor facilities are near by and the extensive Lincoln Highway borders one end of the district, and provides manufacturers with direct access to the nation's network of highways. Besides these features of accessibility, it should be pointed out that this industrial development tract is situated just outside the Wayne Township (city) limits, in Adams Township, thus making the tax rate lower than in the city of Fort Wayne.

CITY LARGE COMMERCIAL CENTER

In this day and age when war is so prevalent, the nation is thinking seriously of isolation. If this be true, then our city would hold a more important hold on the destiny of the State and Nation than it does at present.

The community's position as a growing industrial center, and its location in the heart of a rich agricultural area has resulted in the establishment in the city of a complete and modern system of commodity distribution through numerous wholesale and jobbing houses and hundreds of retail stores, which bring the products of the nation and the world to the people who live and work in and near Fort Wayne.

According to the latest figures released by the U. S. Bureau of Business Census, there are now located in the city, a total of 1,620 retail stores, including 584 food stores, 253 restaurants and cafes, 107 apparel stores, 114 automotive agencies, 159 filling stations, 51 furniture stores, 52 lumber, building and hardware firms, 75 drug stores, and more than 200 miscellaneous shops. Total annual sales in these stores range from 40 to 50 million dollars per year. Retail payrolls average approximately five million dollars in a year.

Two hundred wholesale distributors, including manufacturers' sales branches, agents and brokers net the companies on the average of 35 million dollars a year. Wages to the workers net about three million dollars annually. Not only do these wholesale houses serve the local retailer but also cover a metropolitan trading area 100 miles in every direction.

The retail merchants of Fort Wayne operate a Retail Credit Rating Bureau, recognized as one of the finest and most efficiently operated organizations of its kind in the Middle West. Fort Wayne wholesalers have formed, to serve their business, a similar group known as the Fort Wayne Association of Credit Men.

Home of Lincoln Life Fort Wayne is highlighted on the insurance map of the United States because it is the home city of one of the nation's largest life insurance companies. The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, which thirty-four years ago was merely an idea, was founded in Fort Wayne by Arthur F. Hall, the present head of the Company. This year, this organization passed the mark of one billion dollars of insurance in force. Today only one other company in the history of life insurance has exceeded the LNL record—from founding to a

billion of insurance in force in less than thirty-four years. Today only sixteen of the more than 300 United States life insurance companies have more insurance in force.

Only two other cities besides Fort Wayne west of the Atlantic Seaboard have companies which have a billion of insurance or more in force. The Lincoln National Life is the largest financial institution in the State. By virtue of this company, the city of Fort Wayne is of constantly growing importance as a financial and insurance center.

Lincoln Museum

Fort Wayne, through the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company's Lincoln Museum, is rapidly becoming known as the center of authentic Lincoln information in America.

When the Company was founded in September, 1905, written permission was secured from Robert Lincoln, eldest son of President Lincoln, to use the name and picture of the Great Emancipator as the Company's insignia. This early interest in Lincoln has been continued by the Company through the years of its existence.

On Lincoln's birthday, February, 12, 1928, this Company established a Lincoln museum to perpetuate an active interest in the life of Abraham Lincoln, to inspire in all a keener appreciation of Lincoln's ideals, and to contribute to Lincoln Lore through original study and research.

Outstanding Collection

The Lincoln museum has brought together in its quarters on the fourth floor of the Company's Home Office, the most complete library of literature dealing with the Emancipator ever assembled through private enterprise. This collection has the most extensive array of literature pertaining to any one man, with the exception of biblical characters. Included in this outstanding library and museum are: A grand total of 25,000 Lincoln items; 4,500 books exclusively on Abraham Lincoln; 5,000 books which relate to the Lincoln story; innumerable genealogical lists, court records of Lincoln's time, and family letters; thousands of magazine articles; and thousands of Lincoln pictures, cuts, etchings, prints, etc.

Of particular interest to the visitor rather than the student are sixteen rare papers in the handwriting of Lincoln; souvenirs of presidential campaigns of 1860 and 1864, unusual Lincoln paintings; and an extensive Lincoln coin collection.



LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Open to the Public

The Lincoln museum is open to the public. Every year, thousands visit it and benefit from the detailed, interesting information presented by trained Lincoln students. The number of people who visit the museum is increasing year by year, as is the number of individuals who secure authentic Lincoln information by correspondence. The museum publishes a weekly bulletin, entitled "Lincoln Lore," and a monthly magazine, "The Lincoln Kinsman." Both are edited by Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director of the museum.

Lincoln's Interest in Education

Lincoln was a great advocate of education and persistency in securing it. His attitude on this is illustrated by an intensely interesting letter he wrote to George Latham, roommate of Lincoln's son Robert, who had failed to pass the Harvard University's entrance examinations. Lincoln wrote:

Springfield, Ills., July 22, 1860

My Dear George:

I have scarcely felt greater pain in my life than learning yesterday from Bob's letter, that you had failed to enter Harvard University.

And yet there is very little in it, if you will allow no feeling of discouragement to seize, and prey upon you. It is a certain truth, that you can enter, and graduate in, Harvard University; and having made the attempt, you must succeed in it. Must is the word.

I know not how to aid you, save in the assurance of one of mature age, and much severe experience, that you can not fail, if you resolutely determine that you will not.

The President of the institution can scarcely be other than a kind man; and doubtless he would grant you an interview, and point out the readiest way to remove, or overcome, the obstacles which have thwarted you.

In your temporary failure there is no evidence that you may not yet be a better scholar, and a more successful man in the great struggle of life, than many others, who have entered college more easily.

Again I say let no feeling of discouragement prey upon you, and in the end you are sure to succeed.

With more than a common interest I subscribe myself.

Very truly your friend,

A. Lincoln.

In this letter, Lincoln made plain his feeling that failures could be erased by constant application of purpose. With this philosophy, Lincoln holds forth hope to today's youth, many of whom due to circumstances beyond their control have experienced extreme difficulties and many reverses in achieving their own goals.

History of the Perfection Biscuit Company Founded in 1901 by three local Fort Wayne men, Mr. J. B. Franke, Mr. J. B. Spatz and Mr. Mark Singleton. Mr. Franke and Mr. Singleton are now deceased and Mr. Spatz is at present the President of the Perfection Biscuit Company.

During the first year, the business was practically all local and the line was confined to the baking of one product known as P W CRACKERS. By 1904, business had grown to such an extent that it was necessary to move from their original location to the new plant on Pearl Street. This plant has continued to grow and to be enlarged from time to time until at the present time it is one of the largest baking companies in this section of the country.

During these years of growth and expansion, the number of items produced has increased until at the present, there are more than one-hundred fifty different items in the Perfection line including cookies, crackers, bread and layer cakes. At the present time an expansion program is being carried out in a new \$150,000 addition which is in the process of construction by Max Irmscher & Sons one of the largest contracting firms in Indiana.

Besides the Fort Wayne plant, there are four service branches; one in South Bend; one in Muncie; one in Indianapolis and one in Jackson, Michigan. The daily deliveries are made to all parts of the Perfection territory by a fleet of fifty-five delivery trucks. The Company regularly employes about 500 people.

Wayne Candies Corp. This company is noted for the fine quality candy it produces and has become especially famous in Fort Wayne and surrounding territory within a radius of several hundred miles.

Labor Conditions Excellent labor conditions prevail in Fort Wayne and constitute one of the really important advantages which the city has to offer. Pride has always been taken in maintaining friendly employee-employer relationships, with the result, that during the recent tempestuous years, the city has established a record of almost perfect industrial peace.

Sit-down strikes, strike violence, and public

labor demonstrations, which have been so prevalent in other cities, of the same size, are whole-heartedly abstained from within the confines of our city limits.

There are seven permanent reasons why Fort Wayne has had such a fine labor record:

"1. Fort Wayne's industries are greatly diversified; thus there are no large concentrations of particular industrial groups.

"2. Fort Wayne's industries are progressive, and, over a period of years, have maintained labor policies which have developed good will and mutual respect between management and employees; as a result, there are no old antagonisms which might easily be fanned into new disturbances.

"3. Fort Wayne is a city with a high percentage of individual home ownership. Sixty-five per cent of the city's families own the houses in which they live; and it is a recognized fact that people who own their own homes are the steadiest and most reliable workers.

"4. Fort Wayne is a good business city because it has enjoyed a steady, healthy growth. There has been no great influx of undesirable foreign elements, and no other artificial developments tending to overstimulate the city's advancement. Instead, there has always been a sound relationship between the population growth and the industrial and commercial expansion.

"5. Fort Wayne's population is 93 per cent native white, five per cent foreign-born white, and but two per cent colored. The population is predominantly of German descent. Thus it may be seen, the working people of Fort Wayne are the reliable, industrious type who build homes, churches and schools, raise families, and establish themselves in the community.

"6. Fort Wayne's geographical position is a favorable factor in the labor problem because the city's location gives the industries a wide radius from which to attract workers. There are no important industrial centers within approximately 50 miles of Fort Wayne, and, as a result, the city's manufacturers are able to obtain extra labor, when needed, from the numerous small cities and towns in the region surrounding Fort Wayne.

"7. Fort Wayne has numerous attractions and diversions to entertain workers and their families during spare hours. There are many parks, golf courses, gymnasiums, baseball grounds, tennis courts, swimming pools, trap and skeet shooting ranges, theatres, and, located within a short drive from Fort Wayne, the famous Northern Indiana Lakes."

TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Fort Wayne became important and was recognized as a growing community because of its location as a terminal of water travel and transportation on the St. Marys, St. Joseph and Maumee rivers, as well as the old Wabash and Erie Canal.

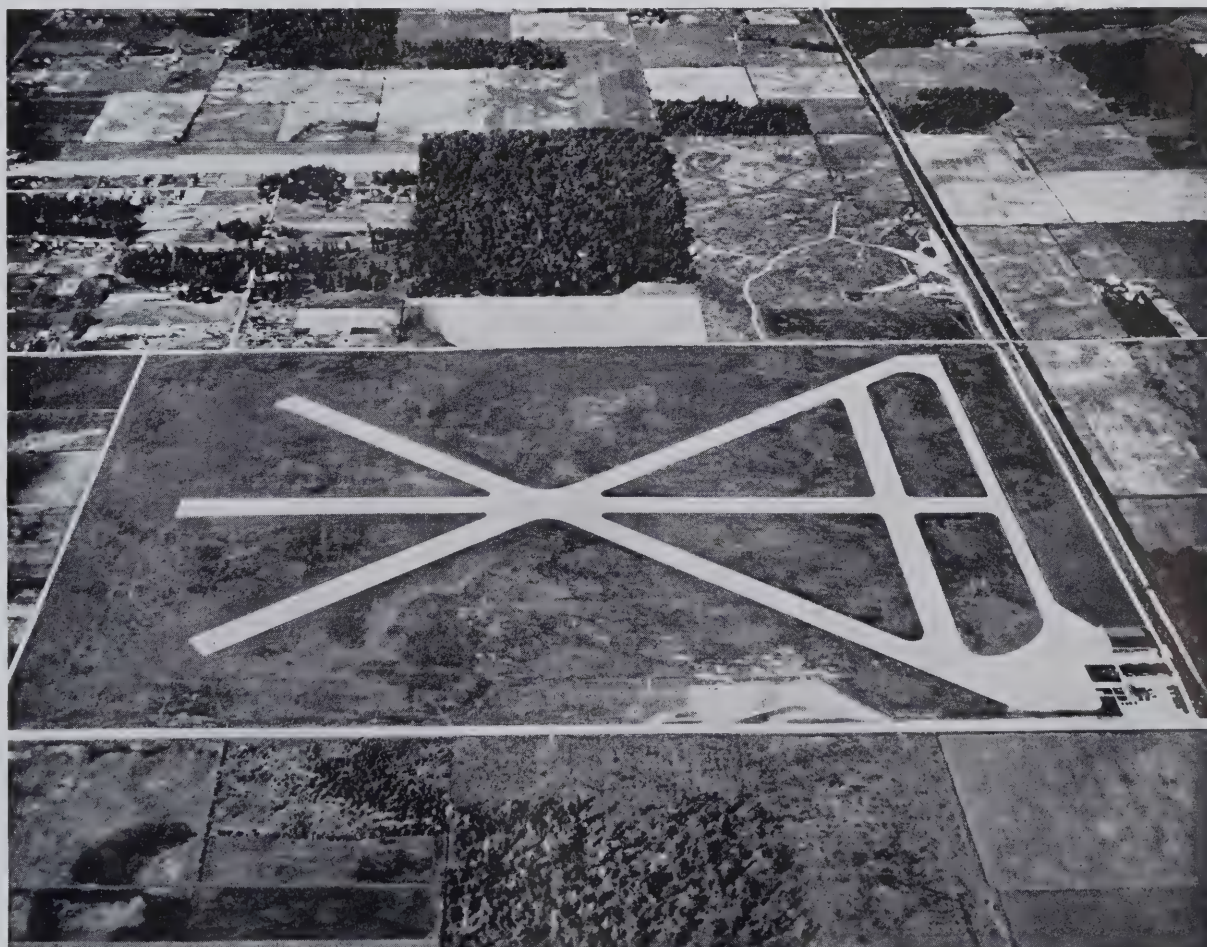
Although river travel is long outmoded, this city continues to hold its position as an important American industrial center because the city has kept pace with progress in transportation, and now enjoys the efficient services of modern steam and electric railroads, motor trucks, buses and transcontinental airline.

Pennsylvania The main line is east and west. Passenger and freight service eastbound to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington and New York City, with intermediate

connections to north and south. Westbound service to Chicago and connection for north and west.

Wabash The main line is east and west. Passenger and freight service northeastward to Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo, there connecting to the East. Westward from the city to St. Louis, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Kansas City, and joining other roads to the West Coast.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (Nickel Plate) The main line is also east and west. Two passenger and freight operations eastward; One directly to Toledo, the other to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo and the East. Two services westward: One to



FORT WAYNE'S MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Chicago and St. Louis via Peoria. Nickel Plate also operates old Lake Erie and Western, offering freight service south out of Fort Wayne to Erie main line at Muncie, and to New Castle.

New York Central Railroad

Freight operations out of Fort Wayne to Waterloo, Mina, and Toledo, connecting at those points with New York Central main line westward to Chicago or eastward to New York City. Also local freight operations north to Hillsdale, Mich. Passenger service to Waterloo to east-west main line, and north to Jackson, to connect for east and west with Michigan Central Railroad.

Indiana Railroad

An electric line. Operates regular passenger and freight services from the city to Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Louisville, and a connection with steam roads, trucks and buses at various intermediate points.

Buses and Motor Trucks

A number of interstate bus lines and motor transports operate through the city, and provide modern motor service to all points in the United States. In addition, there are complete coach and truck systems covering the Fort Wayne area and operating to other cities in Indiana.

TWA

This service provides the city with modern air mail, express and passenger service. The city is a regular stop on the east-west transcontinental line, with

one flight in each direction daily. East bound to Dayton, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York City. Westbound to Chicago, Kansas City, Albuquerque, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Air Transportation

With the belief that air travel and transportation will play a more and more important part in the future in the nation's business activities, the city of Fort Wayne has sought to keep pace with progress by building and developing one of the finest flying fields in the country and especially having one far superior to any city the size of Fort Wayne.

Paul Baer Municipal Airport named after the pilot, is owned and operated by the City. It is on a flat open plain, which may be approached with perfect safety from any direction; just several miles north of our city. One of the beacon lights of the Lincoln Tower points the way for air travelers.

High buildings, threatening trees, and telegraph poles are absent from this broad, clear landing field which is comparable to any of the nation's best.

Construction In 1925, the city purchased land for its airport, when aviation was still struggling for an existence. Thirty-eight thousand four hundred dollars was the cost of the 156 acres purchased at that time. With new conveniences and added material the cost of the airport at the present time is approximately \$800,000.



WINTER SCENE OF SCHICK HALL AND GROVE

Two modern hangars, electric boundary lights, electric range lights, revolving beacon, hard-surfaced runways, a tile drainage system, government approved repair station, modern offices, restaurant, sleeping quarters, a paved parking area for automobiles, gas and oil pumping equipment, and meteorological instruments for ascertaining weather conditions are a few of the many accommodations that this airport may boast of.

It is hoped that by additional beacon lights and radio range equipment which are necessary for an official lighted airway route the local port may be a stopping place for night flights.

Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., uses the airport as a regular stop on its coast-to-coast route, and every day the big TWA transport planes flying in and out of the city serve

an important function in providing Fort Wayne with the latest and fastest mode for travel, mail and express.

With the added interest being taken in aircraft the citizens of our community should be proud of this, their own airport, for soon, not many years hence, freight and perishables will also be flying the same routes.

Aviation experts have plans, that should they be worked out, would be something of this kind: the passenger motors would be used so many hours and after regulatory hours in the air must be overhauled or discarded, as the case may be, however, they will be outfitted to fly the up and coming "ship by air." Russia has made some experiments by this means and have perfected it to such a stage that tanks, large guns, and other major field artillery may be moved by air.

ALLEN COUNTY OFFICIALS

ASSESSOR

Elmer Cook

AUDITOR

John A. Brewer

CLERK

Dorothy Gardner

COMMISSIONERS

Clarence E. Roy, Pres.

Thomas J. O'Doud, Vice-Pres.

W. A. Johnson, Sec'y.

PURCHASING AGENT

James E. Ford

RECORDER

Lester E. Garman

SHERIFF

Walter A. Felger

SUPT. OF SCHOOLS

Kelro Whiteman

SURVEYOR

W. Carlisle Duell

JUDGES

Harry H. Hilgemann, Circuit Court

Edward W. Meyers, Superior Court No. 1

Harry W. Muller, Superior Court No. 2

Hugh Kennerk, Juvenile Court

TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR

Milo J. Sprang

TREASURER

Walter E. Klebe

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

C. Byron Hayes

COUNTY ATTORNEY

R. C. Parrish

CORONER

Dr. Walter E. Kruse

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

C. V. Kimmel

HIGHWAY SUPERVISOR

Gerhard J. Wyss

ROLL CALL OF SPONSORS

The following individuals and concerns, active in the building of a greater Fort Wayne and interested in the spiritual welfare of the community, make possible the two-day Concordia College Centennial Celebration, June 1st and 2nd, 1939.

HON. GEORGE W. GILLIE

Member of Congress, 4th Indiana District

BORGMANN TRUCKING COMPANY

August C. and Clifford H.

HON. HARRY W. BAALS

Mayor of Fort Wayne

BERGHOFF BREWING CORPORATION

BOSTON STORE

DIME TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

BROWN TRUCKING COMPANY

Walter Borgmann, Pres.

FORT WAYNE NATIONAL BANK

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO.

BRUDI STONE & GRAVEL COMPANY

BURSLEY & COMPANY, INC.

PEOPLES TRUST & SAVINGS CO.

CENTRAL GROCERY

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CENTRAL SECURITIES CORPORATION

Ed. Dickmeyer, Eugene Foelber

CITY LIGHT & POWER

CENTLIVRE BREWING CORPORATION

NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

COUSINS, INC.

HOME TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

DEHLER-HUGHES OPTICAL SPECIAL- ISTS

A & I LEATHER & CAMERA SHOP

DEISTER MACHINE COMPANY

BIRKMEIER & SONS

DOSWELL & KOVER

BOHN ORGAN COMPANY

EARL GROTH & COMPANY

FORT WAYNE DRUG COMPANY

FORT WAYNE PRINTING COMPANY

**FARNSWORTH RADIO & TELEVISION
CORP.**

FISHMAN'S WOMEN'S APPAREL

FRANK DRY GOODS COMPANY

GENERAL HOSIERY CO.

Henry Herbst, Pres.

GRAND LEADER

GOLDEN'S MEN'S WEAR SHOP

GREENBLATTS, INC.

HOLSUM BAKERY COMPANY

HOFF-BRAU BREWING CORPORATION

S. S. KRESGE & COMPANY

JACOBS MUSIC HOUSE

JOURNAL-GAZETTE

KROGER GROCERY & BAKING CO.

ROBERT KLAHN & SONS

LUPKE & O'BRIEN

MAUMEE FURNITURE COMPANY

MAUMEE OIL COMPANY

MAUMEE THEATRE

MEIGS OPTICAL SHOP

MEYER'S INTERIOR FURNISHERS

AL. MEINZEN DRUG STORE

MEYER BROTHERS DRUG STORES

Fort Wayne Owned

MILLER'S CAFETERIA

MAYFLOWER MILLS

G. C. MURPHY COMPANY

NATIONAL MILL SUPPLY COMPANY

NEISNER BROTHERS, INC.

NEWS-SENTINEL

O'ROURKE & COMPANY

THE PARIS

PATTERSON FLETCHER CO.

PERFECTION BISCUIT CO.

PIONEER ICE CREAM COMPANY

**POHLMAYER & POHLMAYER, Archi-
tects**

E. H. ROLF COAL & SUPPLY CO.

RODENBECK-TRIER

SCHEELE BOTTLING WORKS

SCHERER MONUMENT WORKS
Herman Scherer, Pres.

SCHWEGMAN-WITTE COMPANY

SLICK'S FAMILY WASHING CO.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & COMPANY

SMITH & CRAWFORD GARAGE

**FORT WAYNE BLUE PRINT & SUPPLY
CO.**

SUEDHOFF & BUTLER MEN'S WEAR
Carl J. Suedhoff, Pres.

TOKHEIM OIL TANK & PUMP CO.
Charles M. Niezer, Pres.

TROY DRY CLEANING COMPANY

TROY LAUNDRY COMPANY

WAYNE HARDWARE

WOLF & DESSAUER

F. W. WOOLWORTH & COMPANY

WOLF TENT & AWNING COMPANY

**WESTINGHOUSE RADIO STATIONS
WOWO & WGL**

WAYNE PUMP COMPANY

HOTEL ANTHONY



1839



1939

